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We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our  
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Autumn and Winter  
Underwear

also our other lines of

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We are showing a large and complete assortment, our  
stock is fresh and new, and our prices will meet the  
competition of any of those in the market when value  
and quality of merchandise is considered.

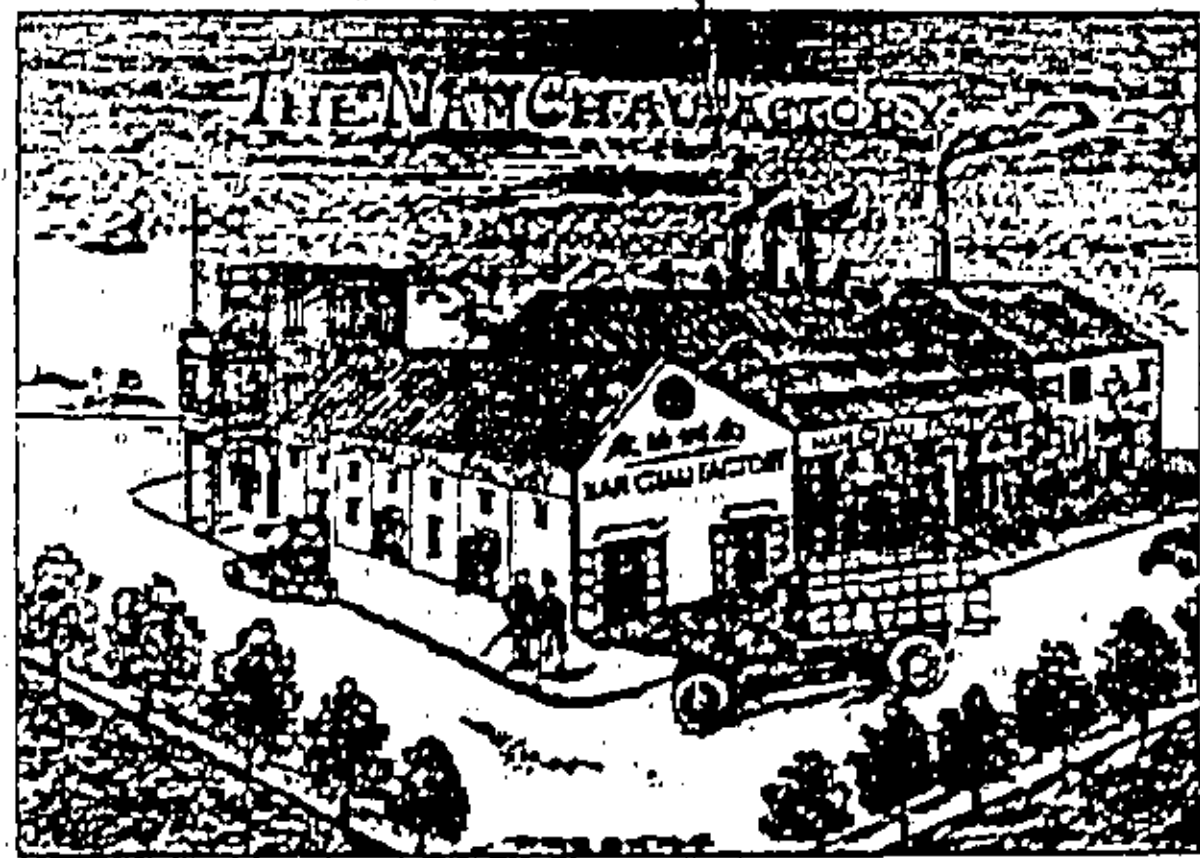
MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics  
Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil Butter or  
Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not  
guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery  
and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from  
Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with  
other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

[395]

## IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type  
are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity  
may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from  
Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300  
varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may  
be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER.  
Let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER &amp; CO.,

(Sole Agents: Hongkong).

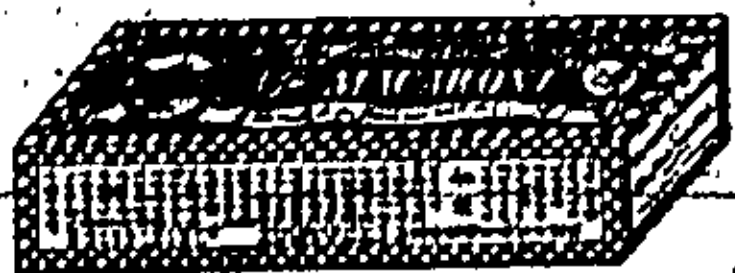
[1100]

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Our Macaroni, Paste Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soup  
stuffs, makes a dainty dish to the table.

Sold at very reasonable prices.



Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.  
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

RUSSIA'S SECRET  
MOBILISATION.LIGHT ON A MYSTERY OF THE  
WAR.

Whether the Czar of Russia was consciously pro-German in his sympathies is a question that probes to the very roots the vacillating character of the late autocrat of the Winter Palace. It is well known that the Czar's heart was never really in the war, but whether his supreme weakness in the moment of decision was the result of his Slav passivity or due to the influence of a corrupt Court permeated with Teutonic ideas is a question for the psychologist and historian of the future.

From certain private documents connected with the Soukhomlinoff trial, which have come into my possession I am able at least to throw some valuable light on the problem of Russia's mobilisation, showing incidentally that the fate of Russia was in the balance from the beginning of hostilities.

These documents take us back to the tragic days of July, 1914, on the eve of Russia's mobilisation, and unfold a dramatic story of the tug-of-war between Soukhomlinoff, Commander-in-Chief of the mobilisation, and the Czar, who, in a sudden panic, tried everything in his power to cancel the order.

## FACED WITH DISASTER

Soukhomlinoff was in despair. Faced with disaster, he writes:

"The Czar telephoned me on July 20th, and told me about Wilhelm's telegram and about his word of honour. He declared that there existed a possibility to avert the war, and that mobilisation must be stopped. I was thunderstruck. I answered that such a thing was technically impossible. He read to me Wilhelm's telegram. After hearing it I replied, 'But he really promises your Majesty nothing whatever; he merely gives his word of honour.' I was not listened to. Just imagine what might have occurred had the command been issued to stop mobilisation!"

It was another case of a "scrap of paper," and Soukhomlinoff's remark about the Kaiser's "word of honour" is eloquent.

The next act in the drama was a telephone message from General Janushkevitch, who rang up Soukhomlinoff informing him that the Czar had ordered the suspension of mobilisation.

"What did you answer him?" I asked Janushkevitch.

"I said it was a technical impossibility, but the Czar repeated his order to stop mobilisation."

"General Janushkevitch then asked me what was to be done."

"I replied, 'Nothing at all.'"

"I could hear a sigh of relief coming from his lips."

Next morning I lied to the Czar, and informed him that mobilisation would be restricted to the south-western districts only. I was almost out of my mind. I was quite aware that mobilisation was in full progress, and that it would be impossible to stop it.

THE THREE.

The culminating act was reached on the following day.

Soukhomlinoff writes:

"The following day (July 20th) the three of us, I, the War Minister, and the Foreign Minister had a consultation lasting five minutes. Everything was perfectly clear. It sufficed for me to show Sazonoff the map to make him understand what might result from a partial mobilisation."

They decided to telephone the Czar, who was at Czarskoe Selo, and Soukhomlinoff, as spokesman, again emphasised the impossibility of preventing mobilisation, comparing the whole thing to a train running in a certain direction which could not be stopped by any outside agency without disaster.

The dramatic moment had arrived.

"I was commanded to hand the receiver to the Foreign Minister," adds Soukhomlinoff. "Sazonoff talked long, energetically and persuasively to the Czar. The result was that the latter withdrew his order. The catastrophe was finally averted."

Thus the authority of the Russian autocrat was flouted by his own Ministers, and Russia entered the war against Germany as our Ally.—R. B. in *Daily Express*.

## PRICELESS GIFT.

A TELEPHONE SYSTEM WHICH  
BROOKS NO DELAY.

One of the best, because undoubtedly one of the most practical and most needed, legacies bequeathed by the American Expeditionary Forces to France is their amazingly extensive and efficient system of telephones constructed and operated by the United States Army Signal Corps. The total equipment of this system includes 275 exchanges and 35,000 instruments with thousands of miles of lines linking up no fewer than 350 French towns from Brest to Bordeaux and Marseilles from Brest to Nazaire to Toul, with Paris as the radiating centre, through which connection can also be made with London, Liverpool, and Winchester, and, since the armistice, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Coblenz, Metz, and Treves.

The average daily number of calls during the war is calculated at 145,000 in the interior and 4,000 long-distance calls, exclusive of 40,000 telegrams averaging sixty words each day. While at least a delay of two minutes was required on the French lines to establish a connection, not more than thirty seconds was needed for interior calls on the American lines.

## ADVERSE EXCHANGES.

THE VALUE OF CURRENCIES.

The City Editor of *The Daily Telegraph* writes: It has been the fashion to regard the exchanges as a mystery; but, stripped of technicalities and the intricacies of procedure, the subject may be made fairly clear. The first point to appreciate is that commercial transactions in the ordinary course do not involve debts between nations, but create indebtedness between individuals in different countries. If A in London buys wheat in Chicago or cotton in Texas, wine or fruit in France, coffee in Brazil, tea in India, or wool in Australia, then, as the date draws near when he has promised to meet his obligation to B, the seller, A must make arrangements for the settlement. His invoice shows that he is due to pay in U.S.A. at some bank some thousands of dollars, and as a British merchant he naturally does not carry dollars but Treasury notes or their equivalent in his banking account. He proceeds with his problem to his banker, who, to his relief, agrees to give him credit at a price, and the price is the rate at which Treasury notes exchange for dollars if his credit is in the U.S.A. The bank has funds in U.S.A., but manifestly if A is the only buyer, the number of dollars the banker will give for the Treasury note will be more than if A and several others were competing for these facilities. Hence it becomes a question of the supply of dollars available in the U.S.A. for exchange and the demand for them.

The British merchant, in obtaining credit in the days of peace, was prepared to pay up to a price in excess of which it would be possible to send gold cheaper; but now, with the embargo on the export of gold, he must pay a rate fixed competitively at which credit will be given to him. As this country has been purchasing goods heavily, and as the funds on the other side are becoming depleted, there have been relatively fewer Americans buying from British merchants than British merchants from Americans—the price is becoming higher, or, in other words, the Treasury note, instead of buying £100 2s, will now only buy £100 1s. To put it another way, the exchange makes 20s only worth 10s, 11s, on exchange. If the number of British buyers of American goods increases, and the number of British sellers remain stationary or diminishes, the demand for dollars will be still more insistent, and fewer dollars will be obtained, and the rate will be more adverse to the country than it is now. To put it another way, the dollar will appreciate, and sterling or the Treasury note will depreciate, or fall in value. How the banker replenishes his funds on either side is one step further into the problem, with complications which need not be considered at the moment. Stated shortly, it is the demand for dollars in settlement of the purchases and as producers are producing less, instead of more, so that the trade debt is not only sold goods and gave services in the shape of freight-carrying, but sold, as the Prime Minister told us the other day, £1,000,000,000 of our securities. Our national debts abroad amount, however, to some £1,442,000,000, and we individually as purchasers are buying commodities and as producers are producing less, instead of more, so that the trade debt is not only sold goods and gave services in the shape of freight-carrying, but sold, as the Prime Minister told us the other day, £1,000,000,000 of our securities. Our national debts abroad amount, however, to some £1,442,000,000, and we individually as purchasers are buying commodities and as producers are producing less, instead of more, so that the trade debt is not only sold goods and gave services in the shape of freight-carrying, but sold, as the Prime Minister told us the other day, £1,000,000,000 of our securities.

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GOVERNMENT TRADING IN  
FOOD.

FIRST COMPLETE YEAR.

During the year which ended with March last the Ministry of Food, according to its provisional trading account based on August 6th, made a gross profit of £13,446,429.

Of fourteen different food classes in which business was carried on, only that of vegetable supplies and preservation shows a loss. The amount on the wrong side was £13,530.

The greatest profit, £4,692,063, came from oils and fats, and this was the net result of transactions by the United Kingdom Oils and Oilseeds Brokers' Association acting as agents for the Food Controller, the final proceeds only appearing in the books of the Ministry.

The next place was taken by bacon, hams, and lard, with a profit of £2,582,561, and then came imported butter and cheese, on which the Ministry cleared £1,336,806.

The profits shown under the remaining services are as follows: Milk products, £1,274,008; meat supplies, £1,497; oils and oilseeds supply, £1,297,121; cattle, feeding stuffs, £141,147; margarine clearing house, £378,683; tea, £1,000,000; dried fruits and sundries, £552; fruit supplies and preservation, £33,100; fish, game, poultry, and miscellaneous, £273,033; Central Live Stock Fund, £10,446. The last-named item, it is explained, is "a pool to meet the distribution expenses of home supplies of meat, the revenue being provided by per head charges contributed by the trade, and as there are neither purchases nor sales, there is consequently no stock on hand at any period."

## GENERAL EXPLANATION.

The details of this statement, the report explains, have been prepared largely from estimates, and not from the books of account, owing to the fact that the returns of sales by trade agents are considerably in arrears, and the stock at the close of the account, at home, abroad, and abroad, cannot be stated with absolute accuracy at such an early date. The depletion of clerical staffs in the commercial world is mainly responsible for these conditions. While, therefore, the actual figures must be accepted with some reserve, the general results will convey a fair impression of the extent and nature of the Food Controller's operations.

The period of the account is the first complete year of the trading in food-stuffs, and reflects the policy deliberately adopted of controlling supplies and distribution from the source, in order, effectively, to control prices. This was supplemented by efforts in the autumn of 1918 to accumulate stocks against the shortage resulting from the enemy submarine campaign.

With the object of steadying any violent fluctuations in the world's market, selling prices were fixed not only to cover administrative expenses, but also to build up financial reserves for use in an emergency, and to meet the inevitable decline in value during the period of liquidation. The elimination of war risks at sea has freed the balance of £6,002,013 to the credit of the "Insurance" account, which has been added to the gross surplus of £7,348,015 to provide up financial reserves for use in an emergency, and to meet the inevitable decline in value during the period of liquidation. The elimination of war risks at sea has freed the balance of £6,002,013 to the credit of the "Insurance" account, which has been added to the gross surplus of £7,348,015 to provide up financial reserves for use in an emergency, and to meet the inevitable decline in value during the period of liquidation.

A general fall in prices had occurred immediately following the armistice, to the extent that was originally anticipated, there would have remained a very small margin as a net surplus, but the demands of Central Europe have tended to maintain prices nearer the war level, and the value of stocks has not been appreciably diminished. The margin of £7,348,015, equal to about a half of one per cent. on the turnover, therefore remains in hand as a reserve for contingencies and costs of final liquidation, which cannot at the present date be estimated with any reliability.

Appended are the rates for 1914, 1917, and the present month:

	July 1914.	June 1917.	Aug. 1, 1919.
Japan (per yen T.T.)	2 04	2 11 16	2 31
China (Shanghai) (per 100 T.T.)	2 61	3 91	5 6
India (per rupee T.T.)	1 31 32	1 4 7 31	1 8
Egypt (piastres per 2 shillings)	97 11 16	97 11	97 11
U.S. (dollar per 2 shillings)	4 37 2 5	4 7 54	4 35 1
Argentina (per peso, gold)	471	504	5 1
France (francs per 2 shillings)	25 15	17 10	21 8
Switzerland (francs per 2 shillings)	25 20	22 50	24 3
Italy (lire, per 2 shillings)	23 26 1	34 55	37 60
Holland (guilder, per 2 shillings)	12 12 1	11 50 1	11 9
Sweden (kronor, per 2 shillings)	13 28 1	15 60	17 53

The following rates were quoted in Germany and Austria in the years 1910-1914, and in Russia in the years 1910-1917. Quotations are not available for Germany and Austrian exchange during the war.

	Germany.	Austria.	Russia.
Marks to £	Krone to £	Roubles to £	
1910	20 44	24 02	94 42
1911	20 44	24 06 1	94 48
1912	20 47 1	24 10	94 31
1913	20 47 1	24 10 1	95 5
1914	20 47 1	24 1	95 73
1915	—	—	129 1
1916	—	—	158
1917	—	—	220

Since August 5th, 1919, quotations of London exchange in Germany have been available, the rate for the date named being 74 marks to the pound sterling. On August 5th, 1919, a rate of 150 Austrian Kroner to the pound sterling was reported.

Only occasional quotations are obtainable for Polish exchanges, and reliable Russian rates during the last two years have not been obtainable. On August 6th, 1919, a rate of 68 Polish marks to the pound sterling was reported, and on July 21st, a rate of 80 Polish marks to the pound. No direct quotations of Czechoslovak exchange are immediately available.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE VIEW  
FROM THE PEAK.</



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held in the Council Chamber to-day at noon.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to apply a sum of not exceeding Eleven million one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars to the Public Service of the year 1920.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment.

\* Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

## BIT THE CONSTABLES FINGER.

## A COLLECTOR OF GLASS.

A recent visitor to Hongkong has concentrated his predatory instincts upon glass window-panes. During the past fortnight he is alleged to have stolen 140 panes of glass.

Yesterday, he was charged at the Magistracy with being found in an unoccupied house, with being in unlawful possession of a packet of pepper and a chisel, and with assaulting a Chinese constable.

Defendant admitted the offences and said he bit the constable's finger because the constable arrested him. The constable let him off and he ran away. A few minutes later the constable chased him, a struggle ensued, and both of them rolled into a side-channel, where they cracked their heads.

Inspector Kent stated that at 12.30 a.m. on October 8th, the constable was informed that there were some people in an unoccupied house on the Praya East. The constable went to the place and knocked at the door. Receiving no answer, he burst in. Defendant, who had taken off a whole window of the house, pretended to be asleep on it. He had evidently entered the house through the roof by means of the skylight, which was open. The man agreed to come to the station quietly, but on the way he bit the constable's finger. The constable retaliated by striking the man on the head with his truncheon. A struggle ensued and the couple rolled into a side-channel, injuring themselves, and had to be sent to hospital. The man had admitted that he intended to use the pepper for blinding his pursuers. The chisel was used for removing panes of glass. Defendant had removed 20 panes from that house alone. The defendant had stated that he had been in jail on a previous occasion, but his finger prints were not in the bureau.

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour.

## THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER

## LONG RECORD OF CONJUGAL BLISS BROKEN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stabbing his wife and with pouring hot water on her.

Mr. M. W. Lo appeared for the defence. Complainant stated that originally she was the wife of another man who had gone abroad. When she was 27 years of age defendant kidnapped her from the custody of her mother and took her to his native village, where she lived with him as his wife. They co-habited for a number of years and never quarrelled, although she had heard that defendant was plotting to murder her. On October 2nd, she quarrelled with defendant over some pig's food, but she did not know the reason why he stabbed her and poured hot water over her.

Defendant stated that he had had suspicions for some time that his wife was carrying on a flirtation with another man. On the evening of the incident he caught her in the act and lost control of himself.

Mr. Lindell ordered defendant to pay \$30 compensation to his wife.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 a.m., October 15th.  
Typhoon 12deg. E. Long. 11deg. N. Lat. moving W.N.W.

1 p.m., October 15th.  
Typhoon Long. 12deg. E., Lat. 12deg. N., moving W.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY VICTIMIZED.

## THEFT OF STEEL FISH-PLATES.

Between September 18th and 28th the Kowloon-Canton Railway Company lost a large quantity of steel fish-plates, valued at about \$1,200. Serjt. Lane, of the Water Police, discovered some of the plates in a marine-dealer's store.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, six men who have been arrested on suspicion were charged—two with stealing and four with receiving.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for one of the alleged thieves. Mr. E. Davidson for two of the alleged receivers; and Mr. C. E. H. Benvis for two others.

One of the alleged thieves and Mr. Davidson's clients were discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence, and became witnesses for the prosecution.

The charge against Mr. Lyson's client—that of stealing—was then proceeded with.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of arrest.

Sergeant Lane stated that on October 1st he went along with Mr. Blyth, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, to a marine store and there found a quantity of steel plates which were identified by Mr. Blyth. He arrested two men who stated that they bought the iron from defendant.

Mr. A. Blyth said that, as far as he knew, no other concern had steel plates similar to those of the railway.

Mr. R. Baker, acting manager of the Railway, stated that nobody had been given permission to remove the plates.

One of the alleged thieves, who was discharged, stated that defendant engaged him at Yau-mati to go to the coal-yard opposite Holt's wharf and remove a quantity of iron. That was on September 18th. There were three other men besides him. Defendant superintended the removal of the plates, which were loaded into a junk. He was paid \$4.50, to be divided between himself and another man. Defendant engaged two others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyson, witness stated that all the men were engaged by defendant. The reason why he was given \$4.50 was because the other men had not completed their work before going away. He did not tell defendant that he had a quantity of iron from Canton, or ask for \$3.

A statement made by defendant at the Police-station was produced to the effect that he was acting on behalf of the last witness, who brought the iron from Canton.

One of the alleged receivers, who was discharged, stated that he had bought iron from the defendant on several occasions. On September 28th defendant came to his store and arranged for the sale of some iron. Defendant asked for 50 cents' commission on each bundle of iron, which was brought in a boat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyson, witness stated that some coolies brought the iron. Defendant had told him that he was acting for another party. The price agreed on was \$33, plus \$7.50, defendant's commission. Defendant took the \$33 first of all, and came back later for his commission. Two *foks* were present during the transaction.

At this stage it was pointed out that the two *foks* were present in Court. Mr. Lyson remarked that that was rather unfortunate for his client, as he had intended to call them to prove that the alleged thief, who was discharged, was the person who had received the money.

Defendant stated that he only acted as a commission agent. He did not know that the plates were stolen.

Mr. Lindell observed that he was not inclined to believe the Chinese witnesses for the prosecution. He thought the wrong man had been charged. He discharged the defendant.

The case against two other alleged receivers was adjourned, as Mr. Longinotto wished to consider his position. The original bail of \$3,000 each was reduced to \$1,000 each.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE IN THE ARMY.

Members of the Metropolitan Police who have decided to remain as volunteers in the Army of Occupation are regarded as still serving "for the purposes of the present war" and in their case the provisions of the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914-1917, will apply, and consequently such men will not be struck off the strength of the Metropolitan Police Force.

## THE "BELLE OF SWATOW STREET."

## CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with demanding money from a girl by menaces.

Inspector Kent stated that the girl in question was the belle of Swatow Street. There were two Chinese clubs in that street, and each wanted to secure the services of the girl. On the night of October 13th, there was considerable trouble, and the Wanchai Police Force turned out, assisted by the District watchmen. There was supposed to have been fighting between the two clubs over the girl. It was ascertained that four men went to a Chinese brothel and asked the girl to become a member of their club. She refused, but they insisted and demanded from her \$4 as club fees, threatening to smash the furniture.

Complainant, an attractive girl, stated that when she refused to join the club the defendant threatened to assault her. She blew a police-whistle, but no police came.

Inspector Kent said there a lot of trouble going on in the street, and a special detective was sent out to investigate the cause.

Defendant denied the allegation. He stated that he engaged the girl for a game of dominoes and paid her \$4. When her lover came she left the defendant severely alone. He demanded his money back, and was assaulted by the girl's lover. He complained to a Chinese constable.

The girl denied that she had a lover.

A Chinese constable stated that the quarrel was an old one. He denied that defendant complained about being assaulted. The girl had a lover. He knew the whole history of the incident.

The girl said the constable was lying.

Mr. Lindell said it was impossible to convict the man on such contradictory evidence and discharged him.

## GAMBLER WHO KNEW THE LAW.

## INGENIOUS PLAN TO DODGE THE POLICE.

A party of Chinese gamblers hit upon an ingenious plan to evade arrest. Knowing that the Police were armed with search-warrants for premises the men changed their place of meeting night by night. They would play cards in one house one night, and as soon as the Police took out a warrant they moved to another house, and so on. The Police were, however, more cunning than their quarry, and after a fortnight's tracing managed to arrest thirteen of them.

The prisoners were taken before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy, yesterday, one of them being charged with keeping a common gaming-house and the others with playing for stakes.

The alleged keeper questioned the authority of the police to arrest him. He said he was playing *ma chuk* and not *sam kung*.

Mr. Smith: But that is gambling. The keeper: No, it is not. We do not know *sam kung*. I live in the house and I am entitled to invite my friends to play a game of cards with me. I know the laws of Hongkong. *Ma chuk* is not a prohibited game; it is a social game. We were playing it when the Police arrested us. I challenge the Police to say that *ma chuk* is a prohibited game.

A constable stated that the keeper acted as "banker" while the rest were playing *sam kung*.

Mr. Smith fined the first defendant \$50, and the rest \$2 each.

Eight of the gamblers were cooks in European households and their masters probably had to go breakfastless.

## KN-VE OR FOOL?

## SIX MONTHS' IN GAOL FOR POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with uttering and being in possession of counterfeit five-cent pieces of Hongkong currency.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant had 41 five-cent pieces. He attempted to pass off two on a cigarette vendor, who refused to accept it. The defendant then went to another shop and tried the same game.

Defendant said he exchanged \$2.20 in Canton money for 41 five-cent pieces of Hongkong currency. He did not know they were counterfeit coins as he had not seen such money before.

Mr. Lindell: If you are not a knave, you are a fool. Six months' hard labour.

## SPORT.

## INDIAN RECREATION CLUB REPORT.

The report of the Committee of the Indian Recreation Club for the ten months ending September 30th, states that the accounts show a credit balance of \$1,073.33. The number on the membership roll is 130. A piece of ground at the So-ko-poo Valley has been allotted to the Club for cricket and tennis, and it is hoped to open it in the course of next month.

The Club has had a very successful cricket season. Of eight matches played, five were won, two drawn and one lost.

During the summer months launch bathing trips were held every Wednesday. The attendances were good and the outings proved very successful. The Committee recommend a grant of \$18.75 to meet the deficit in connection with these bathing trips.

The Club has entered teams in the Hongkong Cricket League and the Hongkong Football League. The Committee hope that the members will do all in their power to further the success of the Club in these Leagues.

## LITTLE BOYS IN COURT.

## "I HAVE NO FOOD."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese boy pleaded guilty to hawking within the market limits.

Inspector Kent informed the Magistracy that the youth had two previous convictions against him for similar offences.

Mr. Lindell: You are quite incorrigible; you have been before me on two previous occasions.

The defendant: I cannot help it; I have no food.

Why do you not try to obtain work?—I have tried without success.

I don't think you have tried \$10 or 14 days.

Another little boy was charged with hawking without a licence.

Defendant stated that he was only eleven years of age. Another boy committed the offence.

Mr. Lindell: You are discharged; if you come up here again you will be beaten.

## BRIBERY CASE.

## CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with causing an obstruction and with offering a bribe of 20 cents to a constable.

An Indian constable stated that he noticed defendant placing his stall across the road and ordered him to remove it. The man refused and witness arrested him. On the way to the Police-station the man offered him a bribe to release him.

Defendant accused the constable of assaulting him and stealing the money from the till.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$3 on the first charge and \$10 on the second.

## AN OPIUM CONSUMER.

## MAN COMMITS THREE OFFENCES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of seven maces of opium and smoking apparatus, and to trespassing on the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s premises at Tai-ko-kui.

A further charge of being in unlawful possession of counterfeit Singapore coins was withdrawn, as the Colonial Treasurer had pronounced these to be good coins of the realm.

Defendant stated that, being an opium consumer, it was necessary for him to have a quantity of the drug in his possession.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$73, in default, two months' hard labour.

## BROKERS AT VARIANCE.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, the hearing was continued of the case in which Mr. J. M. P. da Silva, broker, claimed from Mr. L. V. F. Ribeiro, broker, the sum of \$404.82, and Mr. Ribeiro counter-claimed \$203.84.

During his cross-examination by Mr. Lo, Mr. da Silva said: "Brokers always trust each other; if there were no trust there would be no business."

In reply to Mr. Lo, Mr. Silva denied that the real transaction was that he gave the \$375 to Mr. Ribeiro to cover the loss on 50 shares in the Electric Company because he (Silva) could not meet the cost of the shares.

Mr. Lo asked if, being a Government pensioner, and not being on his own statement, in a position "to chuck away money," he wanted the Court to believe that he gave the money to Ribeiro without any security, merely as a gift.

Mr. Silva: "I chuck money away! I gave the money to him as a present, because we were in the same office."

The hearing was again adjourned.

## CHAIR-COOLIE ASSAULTS LUKONG.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a chair-coolie was charged with assaulting a constable in Lyndhurst Terrace.

The constable stated that he demanded the chair-bearer's licence, whereupon the coolie used vile language and hit him on the mouth. Witness retaliated. Another chair-coolie, also, assaulted witness.

The defendant accused the constable of being the aggressor.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$60, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

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## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## PRESIDENT WILSON.

## SUFFERING FROM CEREBRAL LESION.

WASHINGTON, October 13th. An official bulletin announcing that President Wilson's condition necessitates his remaining in bed for an extended period has dispelled the hope of an early resumption of Presidential duties.

A sensation has been caused in America by a letter in the newspapers, alleged to have been written by a Senator, declaring that the President is suffering from cerebral lesion, one of the results of which is slight facial paralysis, and he is unlikely to be any material force or factor in anything.

There is much speculation regarding the situation, as, although the Constitution provides that the Vice-President assumes office in the event of disability on the part of the President, up to the present there has been no precedent for this.

## PHYSICIAN REFUSES TO COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 13th. A bulletin issued this evening states that President Wilson is in good spirits and had a restful day.

The President's physician professionally declines to comment on the Senator's letter cabled earlier.

## QUEEN WILHELMINA.

## TO VISIT THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AMSTERDAM, October 13th. It is officially stated that Queen Wilhelmina will shortly proceed on a State visit to the Dutch East Indies under the Japanese title Sri Baginda Rajah Putri (Illustrious and Gracious Empress).

## DISTURBED IRELAND.

## ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

LONDON, October 13th. Fourteen men attacked a train between Cork and Queenstown, disarmed three soldiers and disappeared leaving no clue.

## THE FIUME AFFAIR.

## RUMOURS OF KING'S ABDICATION DENIED.

ROME, October 13th. An official statement denies the rumours that the King has decided on abdication in connection with the Fiume affair.

## STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

## TEAMSTERS AND TRUCKMEN OUT.

NEW YORK, October 13th. The teamsters and truckmen in New York struck work at midnight. Ten thousand are involved. The strike will tie up virtually every terminal in Greater New York and prevent the delivery of milk and other perishables.

## THE ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

## APPREHENSIONS NOT JUSTIFIED.

PARIS, October 12th. The Persian Foreign Minister, in an interview, stated that he had requested the Peace Conference to give him an audience in order to explain the wishes of Persia.

He emphasised that the apprehensions in regard to the Anglo-Persian Agreement were not justified. Persia could only live if she reformed herself and could only do that with the friendly support of one of the great European Powers. Britain was the only Power able to help Persia.

The Agreement contained nothing attacking Persian independence or constituting a permanent right or monopoly for Britain. Persia would be able to appoint foreign advisers, for example, French professors.

He emphasised that the Agreement would be submitted to the League of Nations.

## AFGHANISTAN.

## TIMES' CONDEMNNS RECENT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, October 13th. The Times condemns giving the Afghans control of external relations, also what it calls the apparently calculated unpardonable delay of the Raj in revealing that this "great concession" has been made.

It says that Sir Valentine Chitral's words of 1903 are truer to-day than they were then, namely, that "Kabul is the very last place we should willingly suffer to be transformed into a centre of diplomatic rivalry."

It remarks that the choice of Sir Hamilton Grant to conduct the negotiations was not good, and that the obvious man for the job was General Ross-Kempell.

## FIGHTING IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

## LETTS' BRAVE RESISTANCE AT RIGA.

LONDON, October 13th. A telegram from Riga states that Colonel Bermond had announced his intention to enter Riga at midnight on Thursday, but the plan was upset by the sturdy resistance of the barefooted Letts, who succeeded in filling the breaches in the line.

## HISTORIC STRUGGLE ROUND RIGA.

LONDON, October 13th. The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Riga, in a graphic account of the three days' fighting, relates how the Lettish rearguard of 2,000 men held up an overwhelming force of Germans. Every yard was stubbornly contested, in spite of the use of gas shells and a withering hail of bullets. Many of the soldiers were schoolboys who came direct from their classes. The Letts were finally obliged to retire before the machine guns and armoured cars, but were still holding out on Saturday in spite of a very violent bombardment.

## MARTIAL LAW.

## ABOLISHED IN ALL FRENCH DEPARTMENTS.

PARIS, October 13th. A decree has been published abolishing martial law in all French Departments proclaimed during the war.

## A WAR MEMORIAL.

## UNVEILING CEREMONY AT HERCHIE.

MONS, October 13th. An imposing ceremony took place today—the unveiling of the monument erected at Herchie, where the last shots of the war were fired, on November 11th, 1918.

British and French military representatives attended.

The monument was erected by the inhabitants in honour of the British Armies.

## CLEARING THE SEAS.

## AMERICAN SHIPS COMPLETE THEIR TASK.

LONDON, October 13th. The American ships which have been helping to clear up the vast minefield between the Orkneys and Norway have completed their task, accounting for 21,000 mines. Only four of the 36 sweepers escaped scatheless.

## INCREASE IN RATES AT HOME.

## NEWSPAPER AGITATION.

LONDON, October 13th. In connection with the forthcoming borough elections, the papers are drawing attention to the heavy increases in the rates. West Ham heads the London boroughs with a rate of 15s. 7d., while Kensington is the lowest with 8s. 10d. County rates have all increased. Merthyr Tydfil pays 17s. 5d.

## CORN HARVEST AT HOME.

## CROPS IN GOOD CONDITION.

LONDON, October 13th. It is officially stated that the corn harvest is practically finished. The crops secured are in good condition.

## "BLACK LISTS."

## DEFINITELY ABOLISHED AT HOME.

LONDON, October 13th. The "Black Lists," giving the names of firms in all countries trading with the enemy, which greatly helped the blockade, has been definitely abolished.

## WAB HISTORY.

## THE REVELATIONS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, October 13th. Colonel Repington, writing in the Morning Post, commenting on the revelations in the French Chamber on October 11th, expresses the opinion that the British Command has nothing to regret in its action when General Nivelle failed. He urges the publication of all documents to enlighten the French and British peoples.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."] LONDON, August 27th.

## JAPAN CHANGES ATTITUDE TO CHINA.

SHANGHAI, October 13th. It is reported that Japan has changed her attitude in regard to China. She is now willing to lend money and supply arms to both the North and the South Governments.

## INTERNAL PEACE.

Kan Wan-pang has telegraphed to Luk Wing-ting, Military Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and Tong Kai-yue, Military Governor of Yunnan, stating that all misunderstandings between the North and the South should be removed, so that a sound Government may be established. Anything connected with the well-being of China can then be frankly discussed.

## OFFENSIVE BY SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

The Military Board has telegraphed to Shum Chun-huen and Luk Wing-ting complaining that Southern soldiers under Tam Ho-ming have gone forward in three different directions to attack Northern soldiers in Hunan. They are asked to explain the reason for this action.

## STUDENT DISTURBANCES IN TIENTSIN SUPPRESSED.

The student disturbances in Tientsin have been suppressed.

## TROUBLE AT CHEUNG-SHA.

The Peking Government has received a telegram from Cheung King-ia, the Military Governor of Cheung-sha, stating that Ng Pui-fu is now sending soldiers to attack Cheung-sha. The Government telegraphed asking Ng to take up the post of Inspector General of the soldiers and let Cheung be Military Governor. This has been agreed upon.

## FIGHTING IN SZECHUEN.

The Peking Government has received a telegram from Szechuen stating that there was a dispute between Szechuen and Yunnan soldiers, and the matter ended in a fight. Hung Huk-mu, the Military Governor, has left the capital.

## VICKERS' AEROPLANES FOR CHINA.

LONDON, October 13th. The Chinese Loan totals £1,500,000. It arises out of an agreement under which Messrs. Vickers Ltd. are to supply a large number of commercial aeroplanes to China.

## BRITISH COTTON MISSION TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, October 13th. At a meeting of cotton interests in Manchester, it was reported that the Treasury wishes to limit the membership of the proposed Trade Mission to the Far East to three instead of twelve, and the Government's contribution to be £3,000 instead of the whole expense.

The meeting passed a resolution declaring the Treasury scheme inadequate, and urging the Treasury to arrange the Mission on the original lines approved by the Board of Trade at a convenient time in 1920.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

## THE NEW ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

LONDON, October 13th. It is understood that Admiral Sir Rosalyn Wemyss has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

## RETRENCHMENT AT HOME.

## FIGHTING EXPENDITURE TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, October 13th. The Daily Express states that the Cabinet Retrenchment Committee has decided that, if real economy is realisable, it must be in the fighting forces.

It is stated that the Army expenditure will be reduced to £75,000,000, the Naval to £60,000,000, and the Air Force to £25,000,000.

A further reduction in ships is expected.

## IMPRESSIONS OF HOME.

[BY A FORMER RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.] LONDON, August 27th.

## TAKING STOCK OF THE POSITION.

Not for a long time have the newspapers been so lacking in sensational interest as they are at the moment of writing. Happily the long series of industrial strikes seem at last to have come to an end—for the time being at least—by Labour adding considerably to the enormous gains it has made during the past two or three years, and with still larger advantages foreshadowed in the statement of policy made by the Prime Minister on the eve of the Parliamentary recess. The Prime Minister emphasised, however, that these advantages could not be maintained if production remains at the present level. He spoke of the necessity of output as being almost sensational, "as less than ever" in every branch of production except agriculture. Yet 3,600,000 men have already been demobilised, and Mr. Lloyd George told the House that this enormous number of able-bodied men only 300,000 have not been absorbed in industry.

The output of coal largely governs production in other branches of industry, and the decrease in the coal output has been specially emphasised of late. Statistics have been quoted which indicate that the miners and their leaders are directly responsible for this lessened production—this is to say, they have been adopting a "cut" policy. Nothing could be further from the actual truth, says the President of the Miners' Federation, and he suggests that it would be more truthful to say that the mine-owners themselves have not been particularly desirous of any increased output, because it would have the effect of compelling the Government to refrain from putting into actual practice the majority report of the Coal Commission which recommended the nationalisation of the mining industry. Whatever the cause, it has come to be recognised that it must be definitely ascertained and speedily remedied; and there is no doubt that the plain speaking in which members of the Government have practised the majority in regard to the decreased output, making a strong appeal to the common sense of all concerned. A clear comprehension of the gravity of the present situation is a necessary preparation for legislation on the many important and far-reaching proposals outlined in the Parliamentary recess will afford our legislators and the public generally ample time to formulate considered opinions upon the many proposals which will be brought forward for legislative enactment in the next session of Parliament.

It cannot be said that the Prime Minister's statement has commanded what is called a "good press," but that, I think, may be largely due to the somewhat extravagant expectations in which many of the papers indulged prior to its delivery. Perhaps the Premier had some such expectation in mind when he remarked that "if a house be shaken or demolished you may build a better structure, but it will not leap out of the ground like an Aladdin's palace."

## BACK TO THE LITTLE BRITISH VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The War Office administration has been subjected in recent months to a good deal of well-merited criticism regarding the prodigality of its expenditure and many serious allegations of reckless extravagance and incompetent administrative control yet remain to be investigated. But while saying this, it is only fair to take note of the claim made by the Secretary of State for War that "in spite of waste, mistakes, and absurdities, we are going through our troubles and difficulties in a manner which will challenge comparison with any other nation engaged in the great war, not excluding the United States." Another claim made by Mr. Churchill in the same speech will not be without interest to those who recall the fears expressed in Hongkong, as well as elsewhere, about the permanence of Conscription. Next year, said Mr. Churchill, there will be only two great nations in the world which will be free from Conscription—Britain and Germany—and of these two there will be only one which will be voluntarily free from conscription. France, Italy, Russia, both Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik, Japan and the United States, to say nothing of the small Powers of the world, are all proposing to continue compulsory military service, and the United States, if the present legislation passes, is embarking upon that system for the first time in regard to its peace-time policy. A wasteful, spendthrift, scandalous, sensational War Office is to go back in principle to the little British Volunteer Army of Pre-war days. But what do you think it will cost? This little Army which cost £20,000,000 in the year before the war, will cost us in the post-war year, on the basis of post-war pay and post-war prices, between £25,000,000 and £70,000,000 a year. That, I am told, is a provisional estimate, and I am not prepared to accept it as a final estimate.

## THREATENING COLLAPSE OF GERMANY.

An impression has seemed to be growing in Germany more quickly than any of the other European belligerents. We have been told that, unlike our own, many are setting to work to win the peace by simple, hard slogging; that they are reconciling themselves to longer, instead of shorter, hours of work, without increase of pay. This, apparently, is to mistake appeals by the leaders of the German nation for statements of actual fact. Reuter's Hanover correspondent, in a review of the situation in Germany, draws a very different picture. Without the awakening of a general consciousness of the need of hard work (he says) the indescribable misery and the ultimate consequences for Europe can be left to the imagination. Mr. Lloyd George in outlining his trade policy incidentally remarked that whatever the troubles in Britain may be they are not comparable to those under which Germany labours.

## EUROPE'S GLOOMY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

There can be no doubt that Europe is in for a very bad time during the coming winter. Sir George Paish, the well-known economist, is even predicting that we may have to pay 1s. 6d. for the 4lb. loaf in England by the coming Spring. Mr. Hoover has recently published a very grave warning on the subject of Europe's economic position. He says that a summary of the unemployment statistics in Europe would show that 15,000,000 families are receiving unemployment allowances in one form or another, or are in the main being paid by constant inflation of currency. A rough estimate, he says, would indicate that the population of Europe is at least 100,000,000 greater than can be supported without imports, and much less by the production and distribution of exports. Generally, in production, according to Mr. Hoover's investigations, Europe is not only far below even the level at the time of the signing of the Armistice, but far below the maintenance of life and health without an unparalleled rate of import. He emphasises the imperative necessity of all countries devoting themselves to the increase of productivity, the curtailment of consumption of luxuries and expenditure upon armaments. Never has there been, he says, such a necessity for the curtailment of luxury as exists to-day. One sees little evidence of a general recognition of this necessity. Since hostilities ceased the tendency has been in the opposite direction.

## WHAT THE GERMAN NAVY MIGHT HAVE DONE.

A book on the War which the late German Naval authorities will doubtless read with considerable interest, not to say amazement, is Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon's "History of the Dover Patrol, 1915-1917," which is first appearing in serial form in the columns of The Daily Telegraph. There is a chapter entitled "Matters of Strategy," which will be especially interesting, since it reveals how easily the Germans were bluffed by an ingenious disposition of a ludicrously small force of destroyers in the Straits. "Many times in passing the statue of Jean Bart in Dunkirk," says the Admiral, "I have congratulated our country that Von Tirpitz, and not he, ruled the German Naval destinies." It is shown that a very slender screen existed in the early years of the war between us and a disaster of great magnitude if only the German Navy had possessed initiative and enterprise—the sea instinct—as the Admiral calls it. It was apparently at that time within the power of the Germans to have blocked the traffic in the Straits, and had the Channel traffic been suspended, or even largely reduced, Admiral Bacon points out that London would have been starved, and at least one-third of its population would have had to be removed to the West Coast of England, since the railways would have been unable to deal with the food trains that would have been required to make up for the loss of sea transport. Several opportunities, the Admiral says, occurred when the German fleet could have snatched a considerable success from us in the south as really insignificant risk, yet no attempt did they ever make, except with the main underlying intention of getting their vessels safely back to port. "Truly," says the Admiral, "we all longed to change places with the enemy and play the 'game over again' with our Sixth Flotilla and Commodore Tyrwhitt's flotilla—Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges serving as bases. The Downs, with its shipping, the cross-Channel transports, the shipping routes on both coasts, with Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne inviting blockading operations—such an array of targets appeared to us to be a glutinous bait. We ourselves, on the contrary, had nothing as an objective, since it was not advisable, for military reasons, to block Ostend and Zeebrugge." The Story of the Dover Patrol was well worth writing, and it is one which every British seaman will treasure.

## LONDON-TO-PARIS AIR EXPRESS.

This week has been marked by the inauguration of a daily commercial air service between London and Paris. Three machines performed the trip on the first day with several passengers and a considerable amount of goods. One of the machines, Airco 4, did the double trip in 4½ hours. This is the machine which was used by Mr. Bonar Law and General Seely on their constant trips across the Channel. It conveyed only one passenger, but a full load of goods, including daily newspapers, a consignment of leather, several brace of grouse, and a considerable number of jars of Devonshire cream. Another machine was Airco 16, which brought Marshal Foch to England upon his recent visit and has been used many times by Mr. Winston Churchill. Her speed is about 140 miles an hour. The other machine was a Handley-Page, carrying eleven or twelve passengers. Although the new London-Paris Air Express is chiefly intended to facilitate the faster interchange of certain goods, a small number of passengers will be carried on each journey. The passenger fare is twenty guineas the single journey, and the rate for goods (such as valuables, urgently wanted securities, legal documents, and special articles calling for the fastest delivery) ranges from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. The Aircraft Transport and Travel Company, which inaugurated the service, considers it has the machines and the organisation to guarantee an all-the-year-round service which will not be subject to more than a 20 per cent. diminution in really bad weather.

In this connection, you have probably learnt by cable that the Government is instituting a competition with a view to obtaining a type of machine giving greater safety than the present type, which was designed from the point of view of military efficiency. Prizes to a total amount of £24,000 are being offered.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CANTON NEWS.

October 13th.

## FORMATION OF A REAL GOVERNMENT.

It is stated that the proposal to form a real Government has secured more support since its adoption. The M.P.s. propose to elect Shum Chun-huen, President; General Luk Wing-ting, vice-President; Tong Shui-yi, Premier; Tong Kai-yue, Chief of Staff; Wu Chiu-sha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Wu King-lim, Minister of the Interior; Li Kan-yuen, Minister of War; Lam Po-yik, Minister of the Navy; Chan Ping-kwan, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Wan Chung-yew, Minister of Communications; Chui-him, Minister of Civil Affairs; and Li Lich-kwan, Minister of Education.

It is understood that General Luk is only desirous of being President; otherwise, he would rather conclude a separate peace with the Peking Government and be restored to his former position.

Tong Shui-yi has not yet expressed his opinion, and it is therefore impossible to say whether he will accept the Premiership.

The others have approved the proposals, and the project is expected to be carried out without opposition. The military leaders are to receive promotion.

## THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

After consulting the authorities, the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly has decided to summon a special session for November 1st, to deal with the estimate for the year and the Tramway contract.

## THE TRAMWAY CONTRACT.

It is expected that the discussion over the Tramway contract will be renewed after the special session of the Provincial Assembly has been opened. The members are gathering evidence to prove the improper working conditions of the contract. The Directors of the Municipal Council, on their part, are preparing their defence, as the contract was under their supervision and was signed by them. It is stated that the Minister of Communications of the Military Government has refused to register the syndicate unless amendments are made in the conditions of the contract. It is stated that at the time the Provincial Assembly was established it was decided that the construction of a tramway in the city must be undertaken by the local Government, and therefore the concession should not have been given to the syndicate. Another message states that the Tramway syndicate paid the second instalment of the sum due from them to the Municipal Council yesterday and nothing can be done by the people to upset the contract.

## SALT REVENUE BUREAU.

Li Mow-chi, Superintendent of the Salt Revenue Bureau, has been allowed to resign and Lau Yuk-tuen, late Minister to London, has been appointed to the position, and will assume office shortly.

## ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the opening of the Wing Hon and other roads to traffic, the Directors of the Municipal Council have given orders to the contractors to proceed with the construction of other thoroughfares more speedily. The contractors have, therefore, commenced night work since the 10th inst. and have increased the number of workmen employed so that the unfinished roads may be completed by the end of the month. The Directors have also ordered that the Tuk Huen Road, leading from the Treasury to the Tachun's and Civil Governor's yamens, is to be completed before December.

## THE AIR MINISTER HAS STATED THAT ANY MACHINE WHICH SUCCEEDED IN QUALIFYING WILL REPRESENT A GREAT ADVANCE IN RESPECT OF SAFETY AND COMFORT OVER ANY MACHINE AT PRESENT IN USE.

## THEATRES, CRICKET AND GOLF.

The autumn season in the London theatres will be the busiest for several years. No fewer than twelve new productions are already definitely announced for the next four weeks. There is to be a revival next month of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Prince's Theatre, for which Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte will be responsible. They are to be played precisely in their original form, without any alteration in the words or any attempt to bring them up to date. These operas have been played regularly during the war in the large cities of the United Kingdom, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte speaks of the audiences as being bigger than ever and even more appreciative. Their revival in London is confidently expected to be equally welcome, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte, in fact, is hoping that, as a result of the revival of the operas at the Prince's, he will be able to present them in central London annually for a short season.

Among golfers lately a great deal of interest has been manifested in a proposal to standardise a floating ball and to eliminate the present small, heavy type. Opinion is far from being unanimous on the subject. One of the arguments in favour of standardisation is that it is called for by phenomenal driving, which the development of the golf ball in recent years is said to have made possible. If this improvement continues the argument is that our present courses will be regarded as too short, and heavy expenditure on extensions will be forced upon clubs which can ill afford to bear it. It is not everybody who admits that phenomenal driving is often seen, and some of the leading players are opposed to standardisation, on the ground that it would put a limit to individual skill. The impracticability of enforcing the rule is also offered as an objection. Someone has pertinently asked if the ball is to be standardised, why not the club? One of the firms which sell golf balls suggests that such a rule among people who play golf would be as popular as Government "ale" and would be observed in ordinary play as much as the "no-treading" order.



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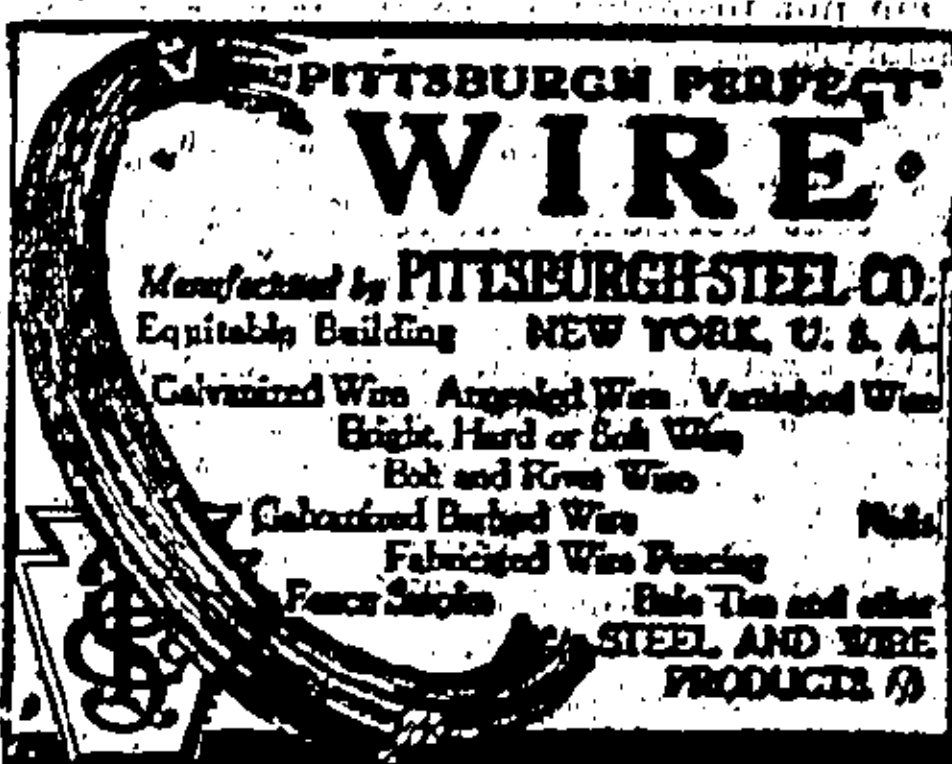
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## ROYAL ROMANCE.

## PRINCE'S RENUNCIATION.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OWN  
CORRESPONDENT.]

Some piquant details of the idyll of  
abdication of Prince Charles of Rou-  
mania are given by the *Excelsior*. On  
August 27th, 1918 the Roumanian Heir-  
Apparent left his country clandestinely,  
and made for Odessa by motor-car in  
company with Mlle. Jeanne Lambrino.  
At Odessa a few days sufficed to fulfil  
certain formalities, and there was then  
celebrated in the Pokrowsky Church the  
marriage of the Prince and Mlle. Lam-  
brino. Officers and agents from Budap-  
est arrived with stern orders, and com-  
pelled the Prince to return to Roumania,  
where he remained under arrest for six  
weeks for having quitted without per-  
mission, the command of his regiment.  
At a Crown Council it was decided that  
there was no reason to transfer the rights  
of Charles to the second son, Nicholas.  
The marriage was considered as a simple  
escape.

Friendly intervention and menaces  
alike failed to separate the young couple.  
In December the Bucharest courts pro-  
nounced a decree of divorce on the  
ground of lack of the necessary publicity  
before the marriage took place. The de-  
cision was disregarded by the Prince.  
According to the *Excelsior*, on July 28th,  
the War Minister, General Vaitaiarno,  
accompanied by the American Colonel  
Boyle, presented themselves before the  
Prince and endeavoured to persuade him  
to renounce the marriage. In the end the  
War Minister gave him the choice either  
of resuming immediately his command at  
the front or of sacrificing his future to  
his romance. Queen Marie, his mother,  
it is said directed this conversation.  
The Prince asked for a short delay, and  
on August 1st, wrote the document of  
renunciation to the throne. That was his  
reply.

The Roumanian Council of Ministers,  
after deliberating upon the act of re-  
nunciation made by Prince Charles, decid-  
ed to recognise Prince Nicholas, his  
younger brother, as heir to the throne.  
Prince Nicholas, who was in London,  
returned at once to Bucharest by the  
Orient express. He is very popular with  
the Roumanian army & the people, to which  
he went in the Lent Hall of this year, he  
was very popular with the boys in his  
division and in his house. He entered  
with great spirit into the sports and  
games, and was respected for himself and  
not because of his position.

## MAJOR AND MAID.

DAMAGES FOR A SERVANT WHO  
WOULD NOT LEAVE.

The position of a servant employed as  
maid to a married woman, the possessor  
of a separate estate, in the house of her  
mistress' husband, was discussed at  
Nottingham County Court, recently, by  
Judge Acton in giving a reserved judg-  
ment.

Sarah Prout, who had made a claim  
against Major Holden, of Bramcote  
Hills, for assault and false imprison-  
ment, had stated that the major repeat-  
edly sent her messages to the effect that  
if she did not leave he would kick her out,  
but that Mrs. Holden always implored  
her to stay on.

"The proposition that a wife with a  
separate estate has the right to insist on  
a servant being retained in her hus-  
band's house regardless of that servant's  
conduct towards the husband is startling  
and far-reaching," said the judge, "and  
if it could be supported, might lead to  
strange results."

Judge Acton found that Prout was the  
major's servant, and if he had merely  
caused her to be put out, there would  
have been no claim, but in constraining  
her to enter a waiting motor-car in which  
she was guarded by a man servant and  
driving her six miles against her will  
to the police station, where she was  
detained by the major, he overstepped  
the limits imposed by law.

Judgment would, therefore, be given  
for Prout for ten guineas and costs.

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## AN ADROIT PREMIER.

Mr. J. MacVeagh gave an amusing  
account in the House of Commons, re-  
cently, of the negotiations with the Welsh  
bishops and the Welsh Liberals as to who  
got the million pounds granted by the  
Treasury to obtain a settlement under the  
Welsh Church Act.

He said the Prime Minister sent for  
the simple, unworshipful bishops and talked  
to them of the need of making terms so  
that henceforth all might live in peace  
and harmony. The bishops, departed  
saying what a charming and fascinating  
man he was and how completely they had  
misunderstood him.

Then he sent for the Welsh members.  
He talked Christianity to the bishops  
and business to the Welsh members.  
(Laughter.) He made the bishops believe  
that they were getting 9d. for 4d.  
(Laughter.) But the trouble came when  
he tried to make the Welsh members  
believe they were also getting 9d. for 4d.  
He brought in the hills and mountains,  
and told the Welsh members that it would  
be intolerable that the clouds of bank-  
ruptcy should be allowed to settle on  
their native land.

He said: "You have got to make your  
choice. It is either the repeal of this Act  
or bankruptcy and real ruin over our be-  
loved Principality." The Welsh members  
protested, but the Prime Minister had  
got their measure. Half of them had got  
jobs or titles, and the other half thought  
they ought to have them. (Laughter.)

Then one of them asked, "What about  
the plunder?" Were the county councils  
to get the plunder? The Prime Minister  
closed one eye and got the other oscillating  
and said: "I know another hen-roost. I  
will make a raid on it, and everybody  
will be happy." (Loud laughter.)

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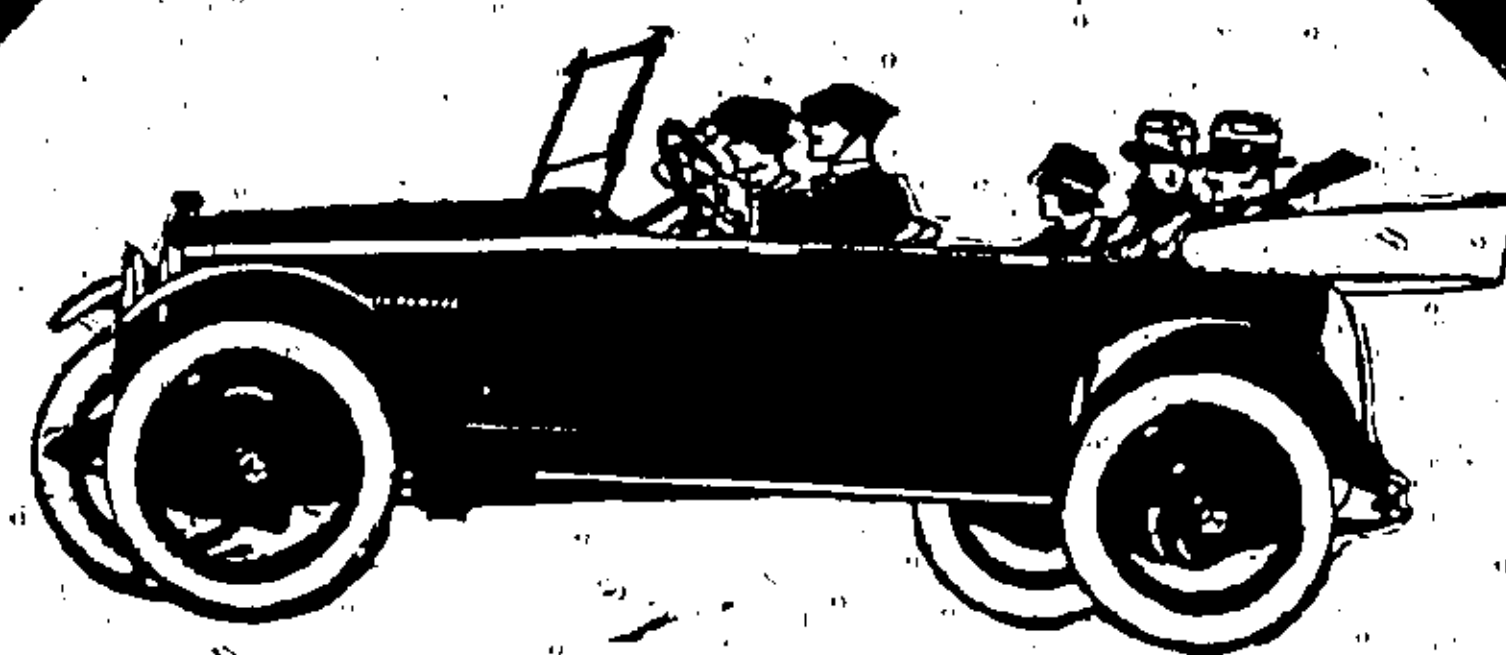
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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th Nov.	29th Nov.

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S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DODD, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (omitting Manila)	Saturday, 1st Nov. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SHIDZU-KA MARU	Friday, 17th Oct. at Noon.
KAGA MARU	Friday, 31st Oct. at Noon.

## MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Saturday, 25th Oct. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 19th November.

## NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

TOKIWA MARU ... Middle of November.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU	Monday, 30th October.
TENSHIN MARU	End of October.

## CALCUTTA &amp; BANGKOK via Singapore &amp; Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd Nov.

## JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

## SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SHINGO MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Thursday, 16th October.
NAGATO MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Saturday, 18th October.
TAMBA MARU	Saturday, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
TOTOMI MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Monday, 20th October.

## EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam etc.)

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Saturday, 25th October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 30th October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 224 & 23

S. YASUDA, Manager

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	24,000	Oct. 29th
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Nov. 14th
KORRA MARU	20,000	Nov. 26th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th
TENYO MARU	24,000	Dec. 13

omitting Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager.  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 29th Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 2nd Nov.
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SHANGHAI ... "SCHARNHORST" ... On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailing, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"CELESTES MARU" ... Thursday, 30th October.  
"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.  
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd October.  
"SAIGON MARU" ... Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.  
"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 1st November.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

MANILA MARU ... Saturday, 17th October.  
"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 13th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"INDO MARU" ... Thursday, 19th October.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"HOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Oct. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

Y. YASUDA,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... Nov. 4th. "CHINA" ... Nov. 22nd. "NILE" ...

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER Freight and Passenger Agent.  
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943



